

LIBRARY

HEALTH
E 17 MAR 49
C.R. 55

Workshop Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

for

1947

by

M. B. McCANN

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



Worksop Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

for

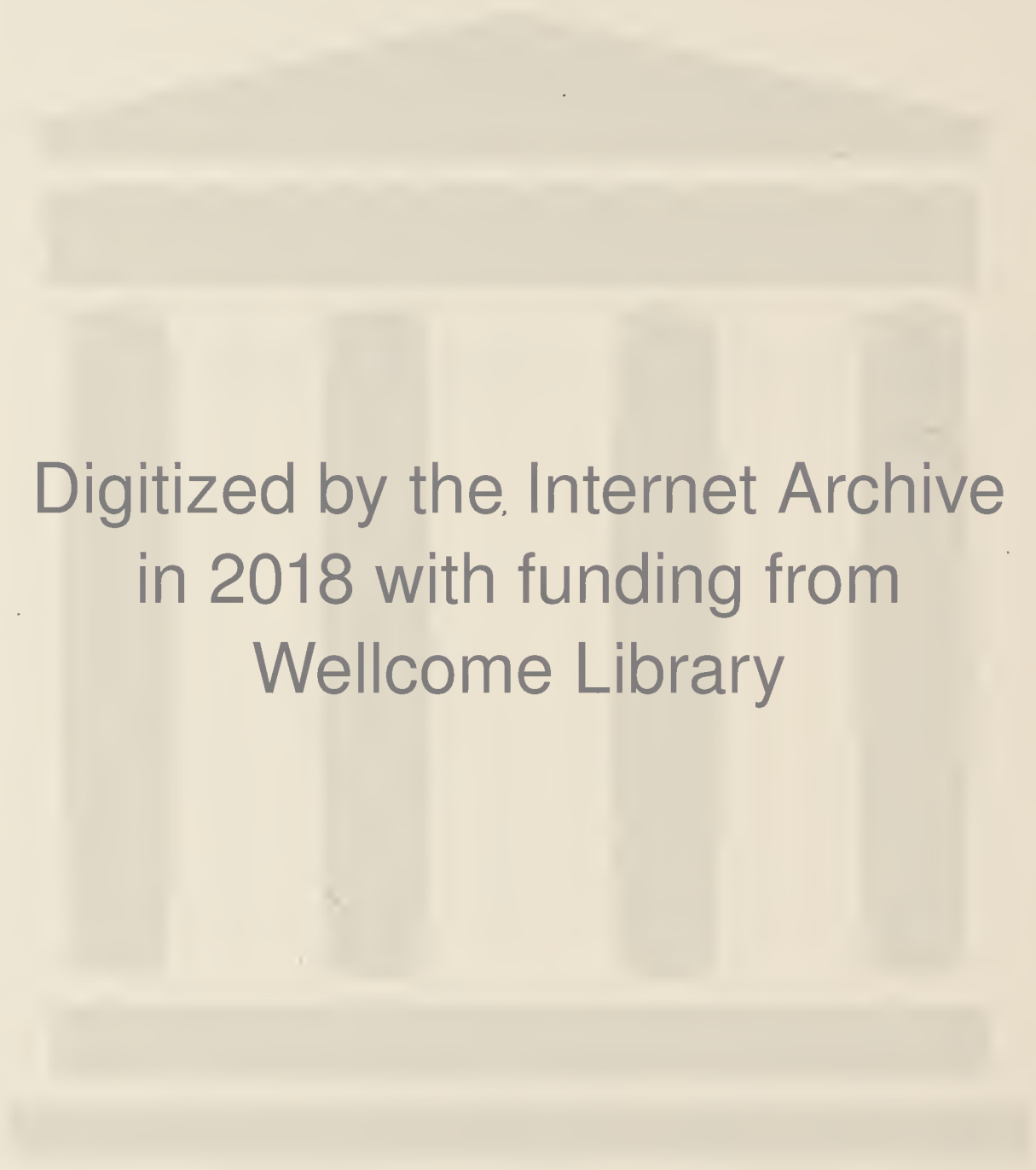
1947

by

M. B. McCANN

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b3029454x>

Worksop Rural District Council

Chairman :

MR. T. STEVENSON.

Vice-Chairman :

MR. A. THOMPSON.

MR. A. ARTHURS

LADY MARGERET CAVENDISH
BENTINCK

MR. W. H. BECKETT

MR. J. W. MILLS

MR. F. W. BOWER

MR. G. S. PARKIN

MR. C. W. COLLINGHAM

MR. J. C. ROBERTSON

MR. R. S. DADLEY

MR. A. C. SLATER

MR. F. K. GODBER

MR. J. SMITH

MR. F. HAYES, J.P.

MR. H. SPOUGE

MRS. G. M. LE BRUN

MRS. M. K. THOMAS

MAJOR D. W. TURNER, J.P.

Medical Officer of Health :

JOHN WARRACK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.I. (Resigned 31st
December, 1947).

Surveyor & Chief Sanitary Inspector :

C. J. PHILLIPS, M.R.S.I., C.R.San.Inst., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

C. TURBERFIELD, Cert.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerk of the Council :

C. I. INGHAM, F.C.C.S., A.R.V.O.

Chief Financial Officer & Valuation Officer :

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HIGHFIELD HOUSE,
CARLTON ROAD,
WORKSOP.
December, 1948.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE WORKSOP RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual report on the health, sanitary conditions and circumstances of the district for the year ended 31st December, 1947, together with the vital statistics relative to that period.

The Registrar General's estimate of the resident population shows an increase of 330 over last year's figure.

The Birth Rate continues to maintain its high level over that for England and Wales. The total number of legitimate live births was 318, and there were 13 illegitimate births; last year the figures were 307 and 18 respectively.

There were 10 legitimate still births as against 11 for 1946.

The Death Rate continues to decline and at 7.7 is almost half that for England and Wales (12.0).

There was one maternal death giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of 2.92. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 1.17.

The infant mortality rate was 51.35 per 1,000 live births—a somewhat disquieting feature.

It is gratifying to note that the year passed away without the occurrence of even a single case of Diphtheria.

Substantial progress was made during 1947 in the construction of traditional and prefabricated type houses. The Council's first post-war scheme of thirty-two traditional type houses was completed at Rotherham Baulk, Carlton-in-Lindrick, and all the houses were occupied before the end of the year.

I wish to thank Members of the Council for their interest in Public Health matters during the year, and also to thank the members of the staff for their excellent co-operation in all sections of the work of the department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

M. B. McCANN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	27,548
Population (estimated) mid-year	16,220
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1947	3,982
Rateable value at 1st April, 1948	£71,523
Penny rate product at 1st April, 1948	£283

VITAL STATISTICS**Live Births.**

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	318	155	163
Illegitimate	13	4	9
Birth rate per 1,000 population			20.40
Birth rate per 1,000 per England and Wales			20.5

Still Births.

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	10	3	7
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total births			30.21
Rate per 1,000 estimated population			0.61
Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales			0.50

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes	Nil
Other Maternal Causes	1
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	2.92
Maternal Mortality for England & Wales per 1,000 total births	1.17

Infant Mortality.

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year	17	11	6
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year	—	—	—
Death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			54.38
Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			Nil
Death rate of all infants per 1,000 births			51.35
Infant mortality rate for England & Wales per 1,000 live births			41.00

Deaths.

Total	M.	F.
125	60	65

Death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	....	7.70
Death rate per 1,000 population England & Wales	....	12.00

All the above rates are calculated on the estimated population given by the Registrar General.

Mortality.

The deaths include those of 57 persons in Institutions outside the district ; 26 males and 31 females.

The causes of death were :—

Measles	....	....	....	....	....	—
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	—
Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	12
Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	12
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	—
Syphilitic disease	....	....	....	....	....	—
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	....	....	....	....	....	8
Other forms of tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	6
Other respiratory diseases	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	....	....	....	....	....	2
Cancer of breast	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cancer of breast	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus	....	....	....	....	....	—
(M) and Uterus (F)	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cancer of all other sites	....	....	....	....	....	10
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	—
Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	1
Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	1
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	....	....	....	....	....	13
Heart Disease	....	....	....	....	....	20
Other diseases of the circulatory system	....	....	....	....	....	4
Appendicitis	....	....	....	....	....	1
Diarrhoea under 2 years	....	....	....	....	....	1
Other digestive diseases	....	....	....	....	....	1
Nephritis	....	....	....	....	....	2
Premature birth	....	....	....	....	....	1
Congenital malformations, birth injuries,	....	....	....	....	....	—
infantile diseases	....	....	....	....	....	7
Other maternal causes	....	....	....	....	....	1
Road traffic accidents	....	....	....	....	....	2
Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	2
Other violent causes	....	....	....	....	....	4
All other causes	....	....	....	....	....	11

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Apart from a moderate outbreak of Measles in the Bircotes area, there was no unusual prevalence of infectious disease during the year under review. It is necessary, however, to voice a word of warning concerning measles. Adequate medical care and attention are still essential if the large amount of ill-health in children, following measles, is to be reduced.

It is gratifying to note that the year passed away without the occurrence of even a single case of Diphtheria.

The district was also fortunate in escaping so lightly in the severe epidemic of Poliomyelitis which was so prevalent in other parts of the country during the second half of 1947 ; only one case occurred and did not prove fatal.

Seven cases of Pneumonia were notified, which was three less than the number for 1946 ; there were three deaths.

Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified and one of the infants was admitted to hospital ; fortunately the vision was unimpaired in both cases.

There were twenty-seven cases of Scarlet Fever. The disease which we call scarlet fever differs in no essential from tonsillitis or sore throat caused by the streptococcus germ. In some cases the germ causes sore throat with a rash, in others sore throat alone. Thus a child with sore throat and no rash can infect another child who will develop full scarlet fever. The child with the rash is perhaps the luckier of the two for he is more likely to receive proper attention.

Finally the district has been free from Whooping Cough, Cerebro-spinal-fever, Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers, and there were no notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Tuberculosis.

Eighteen new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during 1947, and eight deaths from this disease have been recorded.

There were five new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis and six deaths were certified as being caused by this infection.

All of the new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred in children and young persons.

In general, it may be stated, that cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are usually brought about by the consumption of infected milk.

Constant vigilance in the supervision of milk supplies is essential if the disease is to be prevented.

Mass miniature radiography is now used fairly extensively in the large industrial towns ; by its aid, pulmonary tuberculosis can be detected in its early stages, and so, treatment can be undertaken earlier. I have no doubt that in the not too distant future, mass radiography will become a routine procedure in town and country alike.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Diphtheria immunisation has been continued during the year, the sessions being held by the Medical Officer at the Maternity & Child Welfare Clinics, or at Schools throughout the area. During 1947 a further 155 children have been afforded protection against the disease.

TABLE I.

Progress of Diphtheria Immunisation (Worksop Rural District).

Percentage of children in the two age groups completing the course of treatment.

Year	0—4 yrs.	5—15 yrs.
1943	60.7	87.4
1944	64.69	76.51
1945	64.26	100
1946	75.03	100
1947	46.24	100

It will be observed, therefore, that there is room for considerable improvement in the younger age group. Diphtheria is a school disease, that is to say, it is spread in schools among children of school age by carriers of the germ. This occurs quite easily, when one recalls the habit of our own school days, of sucking pens, pencils and rubbers. The disease is also spread by children school to pre-school children at home. Priority should always be given to the child under five years. Not only is he protected against infection brought home by the child attending school during an age when the disease is most fatal, but he is also protected in advance to meet the added risk when he starts school himself.

The absence of the disease may easily induce a state of apathy in parents and it is absolutely essential that a high level of immunisation is maintained if further epidemics are to be prevented.

Infant Mortality.

There were seventeen deaths under one year giving an infant mortality rate of 51.35 ; this is considerably higher than the figure for 1946 (43.07) and is above that for England & Wales (41.0). A review of the rates for previous years will therefore be of interest.

TABLE 2.
Comparative Infant Mortality Rates.

Year	Workshop Rural District	England & Wales
1941	65.67	60
1942	60.42	49
1943	37.97	49
1944	53.67	46
1945	46.58	46
1946	43.07	43
1947	51.35	41

It was decided to analyse the causes of the seventeen infant deaths for 1947, and the results are set out below.

TABLE 3.
Deaths of Infants under 1 year.
(Workshop Rural District) for the year 1947.

Causes of death	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 3 m'ths	3 m'ths & under 6 m'ths	6 m'ths & under 9 m'ths	9 m'ths & under 1 year	Total
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	2	1	1	—	4
Congenital malformation	3	—	1	—	—	4
Convulsions	2	—	—	1	—	3
Premature birth	1	—	—	—	—	1
Marasmus	—	—	1	—	—	1
Injury at birth	2	—	—	—	—	2
Gastro-enteritis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	9	3	3	2	—	17

H.M. Coroner held an inquest in the case of the baby who died from asphyxia and a verdict of “ accidental death ” was returned. It will be obvious, therefore, that the 17 deaths were unavoidable.

Scabies.

The following shows the cases dealt with during the years 1945, 1946 and 1947 :—

	1947	1946	1945
Number of cases notified	91	144	163
Cases treated at home	Nil	2	2
Cases treated at Cleansing Station	91	142	162
Cases receiving Institutional treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

A. Ambulance Facilities.

(1) **Infectious Cases.** Infectious cases are still transported to the Isolation Hospital for the district at North Carlton by ambulances maintained at that hospital by the North Notts. Joint Hospital Board.

(2) **Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.** Two ambulance services at the two Collieries at Langold and Harworth are available for the transport of employees at these pits. Other cases are carried by ambulances maintained by the Worksop Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

B. Nursing in the Home.

The names and addresses of the District Nurses residing in the Worksop Rural District are as follows :—

Name	Address	Tel. No.	Available for
E. Dyson	8, Scrooby Rd., Bircotes	Tickhill 288	Harworth & Styrrup
M. Morforth	8 Scrooby Rd., Bircotes	Tickhill 288	Harworth & Styrrup
E. E. Walton	16, Markham Rd., Langold	N. Carlton 258	Langold Colliery
I. Wright	The Cottage, North Carlton	N. Carlton 257	Carlton-in-Lindrick, Wallingwells
C. C. Young	c/o Mrs. Oakes, " Nornay " Blyth	Blyth 242	Blyth, Oldcotes, Hodsock
S. Hargadon	District Nurses Home,	Warsop 98	Nether
M. Lingard	Burns Lane, Warsop		Langwith, Cuckney

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

This service is maintained by the Notts. County Council. The Clinics for both Ante Natal and Child Welfare are available as follows :—

Harworth Methodist Chapel, Waterslack Road, Bircotes.

A.N. Fortnightly	Friday	2-0 p.m.—4-30 p.m.
C.W. Weekly	Monday	9-30 a.m.—12 noon
Weekly	Monday	2-0 p.m.—4-30 p.m.

Langold—Temporary School Buildings, Firbeck Crescent.

A.N. Fortnightly	Wednesday	2-0 p.m.—4-30 p.m.
C.W. Weekly	Friday	2-0 p.m.—4-30 p.m.

County Midwives are also available throughout the district as follows :—

Name	Address	Tel. No.	Available for
E. Greensmith	12 Firbeck Crescent, Langold	N. Carlton 250	Langold Colliery Village
E. Brown	47 Lincoln St., Worksop	Worksop 2600	Carburton
E. Fryer	2 Park Place, Worksop	Worksop 2598	Norton Holbeck
M. Adlington	50 Shepherd's Avenue, Worksop	Worksop 2687	
E. Saxton	4 Market Street, Worksop		Welbeck
I. Oliver	25 George Street, Worksop	Worksop 2437	
F. Lee	10 Sunnyside, Worksop	Worksop 2397	

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

As the Notts. County Council is the Education Authority for the area, these services are entirely under that Authority's Control.

School and Dental Clinics are held as given hereunder :—
School Clinics.

Harworth—Chapel, Waterslack Road, Bircotes.

Tuesdays 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Fridays 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Medical Officer attends Tuesdays.

Langold—Temporary School Buildings, Firbeck Crescent.

Tuesdays 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Fridays 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Medical Officer attends Fridays.

Dental Clinics.

Bircotes—Methodist Chapel, Waterslack Road.

1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday in each calendar month.
9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Langold—Temporary School Buildings.

1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday in each calendar month.
2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

VENERAL DISEASES.

The County Public Health Department is responsible for the control and treatment of Venereal Diseases throughout the whole County area. Special Clinics are available as follows :—

Mansfield—West Hill Drive.

Men	Tuesday	10-0 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Thursday	6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.
Women	Tuesday	2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.
	Wednesday	6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.

Worksop—Dispensary Buildings, Watson Road, Worksop

Men	Thursday	10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
	Friday	6-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m.
Women	Wednesday	10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
	Friday	5-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m.

Doncaster—Royal Infirmary.

Men	Tuesday	5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.
	Friday	9-0 a.m. to 11-0 a.m.
	Friday	4-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m.
Women	Monday	4-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m.
	Friday	6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.

Gainsborough—141, Bridge Street.

Men	Wednesday	6-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m.
Women	Monday	10-0 a.m. to 12 noon.

Sheffield—Royal Infirmary.

Men	Tuesday	5-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m.
	Wednesday	6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.
	Friday	5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.
Women	Tuesday	1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Royal Hospital.

Men	Tuesday	7-0 p.m. to 9-0 p.m.
	Thursday	6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.
	Friday	7-0 p.m. to 9-0 p.m.
Women	Thursday	11-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m.

Jessop Hospital for Women.

Women	Tuesday and Thursday	4-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m.
-------	----------------------	----------------------

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The home conditions and possible sources of infection of all cases of notifiable infectious diseases have been investigated, following removal to hospital. The householders are given instructions on the cleansing of the houses and effects, and disinfectant fluid is supplied by the Authority for this purpose.

Fumigation of rooms is not carried out in normal circumstances, except on request.

Thirty-seven premises were visited throughout the year in connection with infectious diseases, including thirty cases of Scarlet Fever, three cases of suspected Poliomyelitis, and one cases of suspected Typhoid Fever.

WATER SUPPLIES.

1. Public Supplies.

The greater part of this district has continued to be supplied from six public sources, only one of these—Blyth Waterworks—being under the direct control of the Worksop Rural District Council. The six public sources are as follows :—

	Sources of Supply	Distribution	Parishes
1. Worksop Corporation	Deep Boreholes, Sunnyside, Worksop	Gravity Supply from Reservoir, Peaks Hill Carlton-in-Lindrick	1. Carlton-in-Lindrick 2. Hodsock 3. Oldcotes
2. Blackwell Rural District Council	Three Deep Boreholes, Budby	Direct from main at Whaley Thorns from Reservoirs at Stony Houghton	Part of Nether Langwith
3. Doncaster & Tickhill Joint Water Board	Three Deep Boreholes at Austerfield	Gravity supply from Reservoir Bawtry	1. Part of Harworth
4. Harworth Colliery Company	Deep Borehole South Carr, Harworth	Gravity supply from elevated tank at Harworth Colliery	1. Harworth (major part) 2. Styrrup
5. Welbeck Estates	Deep Borehole Carburton	Gravity supply from storage tanks at Clumber and Cuckney	1. Carburton 2. Norton 3. Holbeck 4. Welbeck 5. Cuckney 6. Nether Langwith

The Rural District Council is the responsible authority for the distribution of the supplies in their area for the parishes of Carlton-in-Lindrick, Hodsock, Styrrup-with-Oldcotes, and parts of Harworth and Nether Langwith. The Harworth Colliery Company undertake distribution of the water to Bircotes Colliery village ; and Welbeck Estates Co., Ltd., is responsible for the parishes of Carburton, Norton, Holbeck, Welbeck and Cuckney.

(a) Bacteriological Examination.

Samples of water were taken regularly throughout the year for bacteriological examination from the six public sources, and the results indicate that a high standard of bacterial purity has been maintained.

Forty samples were submitted for examination, and of these thirty-eight were found to be satisfactory, and two unsatisfactory. Further samples taken immediately following the receipt of the unsatisfactory reports on the two samples referred to above, proved the water in each case to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

One pre-chlorination sample from the Council's own supply at Blyth was taken, and the bacteriological examination report on this sample was satisfactory.

(b) Chemical Analyses.

A sample of water was obtained during the year from each of the six public sources of supply, for chemical analyses, and the following is a copy of the Analyst's report on these samples :—

	Welbeck Estates Public Supply	Harworth Colliery Bulk Supply	Doncaster & Tickhill Joint Water Board Public Supply
PHYSICAL CHARACTERS :			
Suspended Matter	None	None	None
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long	clear colourless normal none	clear colourless normal none	clear colourless normal none
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION :			
	Parts per 100,000		
Total solids dried at 180oC	61.0	37.50	23.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	5.60	3.60	1.70
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	9.23	5.94	2.80
Nitrites	absent	absent	absent
Nitrates as Nitrogen	1.50	0.72	0.38

Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)....	absent	absent	absent
Total Hardness	20.80	20.80	14.80
Temporary Hardness	20.80	11.55	13.85
Permanent Hardness	—	9.25	0.95
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours.			
80o F.	0.027	0.032	0.028
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.0002	0.0002	0.0004
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.0048	0.0040	0.0024
pH Value	7.9	7.9	7.9

	Worksop R.D.C. Bulk Supply	Blackwell R.D.C. Bulk Supply	Welbeck Estates Public Supply
PHYSICAL CHARACTERS :			
Suspended Matter	none	none	none
Appearance of a column 2 ft.			
long	clear	clear	clear
	colourless	colourless	colourless
Taste	normal	normal	normal
Odour	none	none	none

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION :	Parts per 100,000.		
Total Solids dried at 180o C.....	33.90	33.70	35.80
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	2.70	5.70	3.80
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	4.45	9.39	6.26
Nitrites	absent	very slight trace	absent
Nitrates as Nitrogen	1.30	0.36	0.64
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.) ..	absent	absent	absent
Total Hardness	26.00	18.00	22.00
Temporary Hardness	17.10	8.80	12.05
Permanent Hardness	8.90	9.20	9.95
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at			
80o F.	0.035	0.0256	0.030
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.0006	0.0002	0.0002
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032
pH Value	7.8	7.8	7.9

Softening of Water.

The Worksop Borough Council's softening plant at the Sunnyside Borehole, Worksop, was in operation during the year, but the final reduction in hardness to seven degrees, as promised by the Borough Council, was not attained, due it is understood to the shortage of supplies of salt. The Analyst reported twenty degrees of total hardness on the sample submitted for chemical analysis during the year, but on information received from the Waterworks, it can be stated that the average softening attained throughout the year was to fifteen degrees.

The Council has expressed its disappointment from time to time, that the Borough Council has been unable to fulfil its intentions of reducing the hardness of the water on a gradual scale by three degrees each quarter to an ultimate hardness of seven. During the previous year the Analyst made particular reference to the trouble a hard water was likely to cause in a hot water system by "furring" and for this reason, together with a meagre domestic soap ration it is hoped that the ultimate proposed degree of hardness will be effected in the near future, and thereafter maintained.

The other five public supplies, none of which can be regarded as soft waters, showed very little variation on the previous year's analysis, the degree of hardness varying from 14.80 to 26.

Stand-pipe Supplies.

The supply of water through stand-pipes continued to the same extent as in the previous year. In all parishes where the public supply is available, the water is laid on to the dwellinghouses and obtained from taps over the sinks, except in the parish of Blyth.

In this parish there are approximately 20% of the total premises obtaining water from common stand-pipes. The number of premises supplied in this manner does not exceed thirty-six, against a total of one hundred and eighty-three.

2. Private Supplies.

Nine samples of water were taken from private well supplies during the year, eight of which proved to be unsatisfactory and one satisfactory.

I have to report upon the circumstances as follows :—

Rock Cottage, Nether Langwith.

A sample of water taken from a deep well supplying water to these premises proved to be polluted and unfit for drinking purposes.

An alternative supply not being available, the owners carried out extensive remedial works, but subsequent samples indicated that, although an improvement in the quality of the water had been effected, the water is still unfit for drinking purposes. The problem is still under consideration, however, and until a satisfactory solution is reached, water is being transported from the nearest water mains.

Small-holding, Blyth. (Messrs. Driffill & Mottishaw).

A sample of water obtained from the shallow well supplying these premises showed that the water was polluted with non-faecal coli.

The owners carried out remedial works to the well, and subsequent samples have indicated that the supply is now satisfactory.

“ Belmont,” Blyth Road, Oldcotes.

A sample of water taken from the shallow well in connection with these premises showed that the water was unfit for drinking purposes.

The owner-occupier cleansed the well and carried out other remedial works. Subsequent samples indicated that this supply of water has now been rendered fit for drinking purposes.

Fleecethorpe Farm Cottages.

A sample of water taken from the shallow well supplying these two farm cottages proved to be grossly polluted, and a new supply is to be made available by the owners by means of a service pipe from the adjoining farm which is supplied from a deep well, the water from which was sampled and found to be satisfactory.

Carburton Lodge—Carburton.

The shallow well supplying this cottage was sampled for bacteriological examination, and the Analyst reported faecal pollution.

On investigation a defective drainage system was located, and this may have caused the serious pollution. The drain has now been re-laid as necessary, and the well supply is still under observation. Efforts are being made to have the cottage connected to the public supply main in the vicinity.

Tile Kiln Lodge, Welbeck.

The sample obtained from the shallow well at this cottage proved unsatisfactory on bacteriological examination, and as the premises are a considerable distance from a public main, a supply is being transported to the occupants from the public source as required.

3. Main Extensions.

122 additional premises have been supplied with water from the public mains either in substitution for unsatisfactory existing supplies or to new premises.

Water Main Extensions

Five main extensions were completed during the year 1947, as follows :—

1. A 3" asbestos cement main extended for a distance of 1,340 yards from Long Lane, Carlton-in-Lindrick to Wallingwell's Hall in order to supply living flats at the Hall in substitution of a polluted well supply.

This scheme was completed in conjunction with the Nottinghamshire War Agricultural Committee and provision was made for the supply to be made available to Buckwood Farm, Carlton-in-Lindrick.

2. A 3" cast iron main extended for a distance of 120 yards in order to supply fourteen bungalows and eight houses under construction on behalf of the Council, at Bawtry Road, Harworth.

3. The main was extended seventy yards in 3" cast iron pipes in order to supply eighteen ' Airey ' type houses to be constructed for the Council at Common Lane, Harworth.

4. Twenty temporary aluminium bungalows were erected during the year at Sandymount, Harworth, and this scheme necessitated a 3" water main extension of 211 yards ; which was undertaken and completed during the year.

5. A similar scheme of twenty temporary bungalows, together with ' fourteen Airey ' type houses at Doncaster Road, Langold, necessitated an extension of 3" water main for 182 yards. This was completed in cast iron pipes.

Water Supply Scheme—Blyth.

The Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Silcock & Simpson, have prepared a scheme to supplement the existing scheme already provided in the parish, and more particularly to supply a small Estate of bungalows in the Nornay part of the parish, which at the moment are served by shallow wells.

The estimated revised cost of this scheme is £10,038 and the details and plans have been considered by the Nottinghamshire County Council with a view to a contribution towards the cost of the Works under the Rural (Water & Sewerage) Act, 1944. The Nottinghamshire County Council has signified its approval of the scheme, and the approval of the Ministry of Health is now awaited.

4. Drainage and Sewerage.

In 1946 the Council was authorised to proceed with certain remedial works at their Sewage Disposal Works in the parish of Harworth. This work was completed in 1947 at a total cost of £4,696 and consisted of the construction of twelve concrete sludge drying beds, ten of which are for sludge from sedimentation tanks, and two for storm water sludge, to replace the old sludge drying area.

The samples of the final effluent from these Works subsequently taken by the Rivers Inspector of the Nottinghamshire County Council, have been classified as good on each occasion.

Sewer Extension.

The following extensions of foul and surface water sewers were completed during the year to serve housing sites being developed by the Council :—

A 9" foul sewer extended for a length of 340 yards to serve thirty-two houses of the traditional type on the Rotherham Baulk-Long Lane, Carlton-in-Lindrick Housing Site, and also 310 yards of 9" surface water sewer extended on the same site.

A 9" foul sewer extended for a length of 100 yards at Worksop Road, Blyth, to serve four Swedish Timber Houses.

A 9" surface sewer water extended for a length of 250 yards in connection with the erection of fourteen ' Airey ' houses and twenty temporary Aluminium bungalows in the parish of Hodstock.

All the extensions of sewers referred to above were undertaken by direct labour, and completed in stoneware pipes.

Blyth Sewerage Scheme.

For several years the Council has been extremely concerned on account of the absence of up-to-date sewage and sewerage disposal arrangements in this parish, and a scheme including a modern Treatment Works has been prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers.

The scheme has been approved in principal by the Nottinghamshire County Council under the Rural (Water Supplies & Sewerage) Act, 1944, and it is now under consideration by the Ministry of Health.

It is intended to lay new sewers throughout the parish, and together with the new Works and two Pumping Stations, the estimated cost of the peroposd scheme is £28,050.

Norton and Cuckney Scheme.

The absence of adequate means for the disposal of sewage in the parish of Cuckney, and the unsatisfactory method of treatment in the village of Norton, has been considered by the Council from time to time, and their Consulting Engineers have prepared a modern scheme for joint Treatment Works to be provided for these two villages.

The estimated cost of the joint scheme which includes for pumping station, is £19,000. The scheme is, at present, before the Ministry of Health for consideration, and it has already been approved in principle by the Nottinghamshire County Council under the Rural (Water Supplies & Sewerage Act, 1944.

5. Closet Conversions.

The Council continued to approve a grant of 50% of the total cost, or a sum not exceeding £10, during the year, to owners converting sanitary conveniences of the conservancy type to water closets where application was made and recommended under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Four cases were approved for a contribution towards the cost of conversion, and two of these were completed during the year, one each in the parishes of Holbeck and Cuckney.

6. Public Cleansing.

Scavenging services were operated by direct labour throughout the year in the parishes of Carlton-in-Lindrick, Hodsock, Styrrup-with-Oldcotes, Harworth, Blyth and Wallingwells, and in October the service was extended to the parishes of Norton, Cuckney, Carburton, Holbeck, Nether Langwith and Welbeck.

Previously the scavenging in the parishes of Norton, Cuckney, Carburton and Nether Langwith had been carried out by contract and the extension of the Council's scavenging organisation had already effected a marked improvement in these parishes by the end of the year.

The parishes of Holbeck and Welbeck were previously dealt with by the Welbeck Estates Co., Ltd.

The service consisted of the weekly emptying of dustbins and pail closets, and the cleansing of privies and ashpits every six weeks.

The numbers of these types of conveniences are as follows :—

Dustbins	3,719
Pail closets	458
Privy middens	212
Ashpits	92

Controlled tipping was carried out as far as possible, and periodic inspections made, and treatment carried out to prevent nuisance from rats, crickets, etc.

The Council maintain and operate four Commer Refuse collection vehicles, and one Karrier Bantam collection vehicle, and eighteen men were employed on an average throughout the year on scavenging work.

Details of work done by direct labour.

Estimated population served in all parishes	15,400
Total number of premises given regular service	3,994
Total number of dustbins emptied during the year	143,158
Total number of pail closets emptied during the year	20,540
Total number of ashpits cleansed during the year	475
Total number of privy middens cleansed during the year	1,045
Mileage travelled by four vehicles	22,316 miles
Petrol consumed by four vehicles	3,075 gallons
Cost of operation of the scavenging service by direct labour for the year ended 31/3/48	£5,155
Cost of operation of the scavenging service by direct labour for the year ended 31/3/47	£4,395

Work done by Contract.

Throughout the first nine months of the year the scavenging in the parishes of Norton, Cuckney, Carburton and Nether Langwith was carried out by a contractor, and during this period the work

was done in a most unsatisfactory manner. This was no doubt due to the contractor's knowledge that his contracts were to be cancelled on the 30th September.

However, as previously reported, the work was undertaken by direct labour from the 1st October, and I am now able to report a satisfactory state of affairs.

Street Cleansing.

The scheme inaugurated in 1945 for the cleansing of the trseets of the Colliery villages in the parishes of Hodsock and Harworth continued to operate satisfactorily in 1947.

7. Infestation.

(a) Vermin—Bed Bugs.

Infestations of bed bugs which came to the notice of the Department were again confined to the Colliery villages of Langold and Bircotes.

The Estate Departments concerned were very helpful in dealing with the infestations.

The method of treatment consisted of repeated spraying with insecticide containing D.D.T., skirting boards and architraves, etc., being removed where necessary.

Ten houses were dealt with—three in Langold and seven in Bircotes.

(b) Rodent Control.

The Department has taken effective action as necessary throughout the year against all infestations reported and located. One of the Council's workmen is trained in the latest methods of of destruction of rats and mice, and is engaged on this work whenever necessary.

Routine inspection and treatment is carried out periodically of all lands and premises owned or occupied by the Council including the Council's Sewerage Works (2), Refuse Tips (6), Salvage Depot, Garages and Dikes. In addition sixteen infestations were dealt with on private premises, for which charges were made. As a result of this action 229 rat carcasses were collected.

Sewer Treatment.

During the year 88 sewer man-holes on the main sewerage systems in the district were test baited. In no case was the bait disturbed and, therefore, it was not deemed necessary to carry out treatment.

8. Milk Supplies.

The total number of registrations under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, at the 31st December, 1947, was :—

Cowsheds	90
Cowkeepers	90
Producer Retailers	37
Wholesaler Poducers	53
Retail Purveyors	9

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936—1938.

The Nottinghamshire County Council as the licensing authority for designated milk issued the following licences for the year 1947 :—

Accredited	7
Tuberculin Tested	3

In addition to these principal licences, the Rural District Council issued supplementary licences to retail designated milk in the area :—

To sell pasteurised milk	4
To sell tuberculin milk tested	3

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, samples of pasteurised milk were obtained quarterly from retail purveyors and submitted to the Phosphatase and Modified Methylene Blue Tests.

Eleven samples were taken during the year, and all proved satisfactory.

Milk & Dairies Act.

Inspections are made of cowshed premises to ensure the maintenance of registered premises at a reasonable standard.

Throughout the year extensive renovations were undertaken at four farms to bring the cowshed premises up to a reasonable standard

Summary of Inspections carried out :

(a) Producers	29
(b) Retailers	16

Number of defects or unsatisfactory conditions found in :—

(a) Producers' premises	3
(b) Retailers' premises	Nil

Unsatisfactory conditions remedied :—

(a) Producers' premises	3
(b) Retailers' premises	Nil

9. Meat and Other Foods.

Slaughtering and preparation of all animals intended for human consumption, and sale in the Worksop Rural District continued to be carried out at the Central Abbatoir at East Retford.

Private Slaughterhouses.

In the majority of cases, the slaughtering of pigs, licensed by the Ministry of Food, on behalf of private persons, was carried out in private slaughterhouses. The number of licences issued for that purposes during 1947 by the Food Executive Officer was 690.

The owners of seven private slaughterhouses had their licences renewed for the year 1947.

Licences to slaughter or stun animals were also renewed in respect of twenty slaughtermen, and one primary licence was issued.

Inspection.

The periodic inspection of premises where food is sold or prepared for sale, was carried out during the year, and the following foodstuffs were surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

(Most of the foodstuffs examined were in tins or bottles, and had been damaged in transport or packing, or deteriorated through faulty storage).

	Bottles	Jars	Tins
Vinegar	2	—	—
Sauce	1	—	—
Pickled Cabbage	—	5	—
Piccallili	—	1	—
Jam & Marmalade	—	46	9
Pineapple Essence	1	—	—
Milk	—	—	74
Soups & Stews	—	—	30
Meat	—	—	47
Fish	—	—	19
Dried Egg	—	—	1
Tomatoes	—	—	1
Fruit	—	—	24
Fish Paste	—	—	1
Potted Meat	—	2	2
Vegetables	—	—	118

In addition to food in containers, it was also necessary to condemn the following foodstuffs :—

Self-raising Flour	....	....	189 lbs.
Luncheon Sausage	...	....	14 lbs.
Cheese	....	....	3 lbs.
Sugar	....	....	2 lbs.
Irish Eggs	....	....	785
Bacon	....	....	29 lbs.
Butter	....	....	1 lbs.
Soyaggetti	....	....	3 lbs.
Dried Fruits	....	....	2 lbs.

Meat.

Total number of inspections of shops, stalls, vehicles, and places where meat is retailed, made during the year	....	....	....	48
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	....	....	....	Nil
Number of unsatisfactory conditions remedied	....	....	....	Nil

Other Food.

Total number of inspections of stalls, vehicles, and places where food is prepared	....	....	....	60
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	....	....	....	1
Number of unsatisfactory conditions remedied	....	....	....	1

10. Ice Cream.

The number of premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream during the year was eight. Three of the vendors were selling the prepared commodity of well-known manufacture already wrapped when delivered, three vendors purchased their supplies in bulk from manufacturers outside the district, and the remaining two manufactured the ice-cream on their own premises, using a "cold mixture."

Eight samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. The Bacteriologist's Report showed that one sample was satisfactory, the remaining seven being unsatisfactory. Five of the unsatisfactory samples were from ice-cream obtained from manufacturers outside the district, and the authorities of the districts in which the ice-cream was manufactured were informed.

The remaining two unsatisfactory samples were from manufacturers in the district who were using a "cold mixture." The premises, utensils, and personnel were found to be clean. One of the manufacturers concerned has since installed a small modern pasteurisation plant and cooler, and the other was considering the installation of similar plant.

II. Housing.

Rural Housing Survey.

The survey of houses in the district as outlined in the "Hob-house Report" was continued during the year, and the position at the 31st December, 1947, was as follows :—

Total No. of Houses to be Inspected	Total No. of Houses Inspected	Classification of those Inspected				
		Cat. 1	Cat. 2	Cat. 3	Cat. 4	Cat. 5
879	488	18	56	214	34	166

Overcrowding.

Seventeen cases of overcrowding were abated during the year—fifteen by re-housing in Council houses, and two by service of informal notice upon the owners of the houses concerned. Seven of these cases were from the fourteen houses referred to above in the report on the Rural Housing Survey.

Inspection of dwellinghouses.

Inspections of dwellinghouses were made under the Public Health & Housing Acts to secure the carrying out of repairs considered urgent.

Details of inspections made are as follows :—

Total number of houses inspected	....	....	....	137
Number of inspections made for the purpose	....	....	....	173
Number of informal notices served to enforce minimum repairs	....	....	....	73
Number of notices complied with	....	....	....	67

Statutory Action.

One statutory notice under Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was served. The notice required the renewal of a chimney pot and repairs to the roof of a dwellinghouse. The notice had not been complied with at the end of the year.

Squatters.

I. R.A.F. Site, Bircotes.

Towards the end of 1946 the R.A.F. vacated certain dispersal sites at Bircotes on which were erected several "Laing" and "Nissen" huts. The four sites concerned were not guarded or

supervised in any manner after the R.A.F. personnel had vacated the huts, and in consequence the sites were occupied by "squatters."

After the first few families had trespassed, the position rapidly deteriorated, and within a few days thirty-eight families of approximately 156 persons had invaded the sites, and commenced irregular occupation of the huts.

Neither the "Laing" or "Nissen" huts could be regarded as suitable for use as habitations, and with the total absence of drainage systems and water supplies to any of the sites, it was decided by the Council, in the interests of the public health, to seek the Ministry of Health's consent to take what action may be possible to clear the sites.

Unfortunately, the Ministry of Health could not agree to the Council's decision, and a direction was issued for the sites to be serviced with water supplies and main drainage facilities, and the huts to be repaired and adapted as temporary housing accommodation for use by the "squatters" during a period of five years. The proposed work had to be undertaken by the Council as agents for the Ministry of Health, at an estimated cost of £4,000.

2. Military Camps—Carlton Hall.

Two families of "squatters" commenced irregular occupation of huts at Carlton Hall, formerly occupied by the Military Authorities. As a result of action taken by the Council, these illegal occupations were of short duration. The site was de-requisitioned as soon as the "squatters" vacated the huts, and thereafter the Ministry of Works sold the structures, which were quickly removed from the site.

Moveable Dwellings.

(1) An application for a licence under Section 259 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was received in respect of a site in the parish of Carburton upon which a firm of timber merchants had erected seven wooden huts for the temporary housing of persons engaged in felling trees. After provision had been made for drainage storage for refuse, sanitary accommodation, and a satisfactory water supply, the licence was duly issued.

(2) An application was also received during the year under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for a licence to occupy a caravan on land in the parish of Blyth. After the applicant had satisfied the Council with regard to the provision of sanitary accommodation, water supply, and drainage, etc., the licence was issued to allow of the occupation of the caravan for a limited period.

Requisition of Dwellinghouses.

The Council have the following cottages under requisition for families inadequately housed :—

- (1) Pond Cottage, Carlton-in-Lindrick.
- (2) Blue Bell Cottage, Carlton-in-Lindrick.
- (3) Two Old King William Cottages, Oldcotes.

These cottages were all vacant at the time of requisition and were awaiting demolition. In the circumstances it will be appreciated that further deterioration in the condition of the structures has occurred, and the Council has now decided to consider the tenants for re-housing in accordance with their Points Scheme, and as soon as this has been accomplished, it is proposed to de-requisition the properties for final action under the Housing Acts.

New Houses.

Substantial progress was made during 1947 in the construction of traditional and prefabricated type houses. The Council's first post-war scheme of thirty-two traditional type houses was completed at Rotherham Baulk, Carlton-in-Lindrick, and all the houses were occupied before the end of the year.

A scheme of twenty temporary aluminium bungalows in each of the parishes of Hodsock and Harworth was undertaken and completed during the year, the tenants commenced occupation in the month of July.

Eight Swedish timber houses, in the parish of Blyth, 4, Carlton-in-Lindrick, 2, and Oldcotes, 2, were also completed and occupied during September.

Fourteen "Airey" type houses were completed and ready for occupation by the end of the year, in the parish of Hodsock.

Four houses in Long Lane, Carlton-in-Lindrick, erected under the Small builders Scheme, Ministry of Health Circular 92/44, were also completed and occupied.

Several other schemes were in progress, and the following is a summary of the Council's post-war construction programme at 31st December, 1947 :—

	Tradi- tional	Swedish Timber	Temp'y Alum. Bung's.	'Aireys	Total
Houses completed	36	8	40	14	98
Houses in course of construction	48	—	—	18	66
House construction by private enterprise :—					
Houses completed by 31st					
December, 1947	11	—	—	—	11
Houses in course of construction	4	—	—	—	4

12. Colliery Spoil Bank—Parish of Harworth.

On several occasions in the past, I have reported upon the nuisance arising from the burning Colliery spoil bank off Scrooby Road on the windward side of the village.

The recurring complaints from the nearby residents were again received during the year under review, and the National Coal Board was required to take such action as was practicable to keep the fire on the spoil bank under control, and so reduce this serious nuisance to a minimum.

The deposit of vast heaps of colliery spoil in such a situation in close relation to a built-up area as at Bircotes, is a most depressing feature, and with this ever persistent nuisance of smoke and atmospheric pollution, when the spoil bank is liable to spontaneous combustion, the amenities of the entire surrounding district are ruined, and thus an almost insoluble situation is created for the Authority responsible for the layout of new housing estates.

The Housing Authority's ardent desire is to develop land for housing purposes far removed from such persistent sources of nuisance as spoil banks, but, on the other hand, in colliery areas it is so often found that land favoured in all other respects as suitable for development by the Town Planning Authority is on the fringe of such banks.

The evil choice therefore, is houses in the nuisance zone or far removed. If removed, the tendency is to create sterilized gaps of undeveloped areas within a township, which is contrary to all recognised town planning principles.

13. Sanitary Inspections of the Area.—Summary.

Public Cleansing and Salvage	201
Housing (including Rural Housing Survey, and investigations of home conditions of applicants for Council houses)	498
Verminous Houses	16
Rodent control	83
Infectious Diseases and Fumigations	42
Water supplies—samples and investigations	74
Milk and Dairies—samples and investigations	56
Meat and Other Foods	84
Ice-cream	24
Squatters' Camps	154
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	29

Drainage and Sewerage Works	....	..	124
River Pollution	....	....	2
Nuisances	....	....	43
Conversions	....	....	4
Factories	....	....	17
Miscellaneous	....	....	468
Total			<u>1,919</u>

Informal Action.

Total number of complaints received and recorded	69
Total number of informal notices served during the year	69
Total number of notices complied with	63
Outstanding at the end of the year	6

14. Factories Act, 1937.

There were nineteen factories included on the register under the Factories Act, 1937, during the year, 1947.

Action was taken in respect of the sanitary accommodation at a garage which contravened Section 7 of the Factories Act, and as a result of this informal action, the matter was dealt with satisfactorily by the owner.

15. Salvage.

Throughout the year 1947, the following types and amounts of salvaged materials were sold for return to industry :—

	T. C. lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Waste Paper	33 11 84	214	2	4
Selected Waste Paper	2 14 0	18	18	0
Waste Rags	1 14 98	13	19	0
Old Sacking	7 56		18	10
Waste Bones	4 98	1	7	11
Aluminium	37		7	9
Lead	10		1	3
	<u>38 13 47</u>	<u>£249</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>1</u>

TABLE 4.
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.

Disease	Total Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Pneumonia	7	—	3
Scarlet Fever	27	26 (a)	—
Measles	101 (1 N.C.)	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1 (b)	—
Poliomyelitis	1	1 (a)	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	5 (c) 1 (d)	8
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	—	6
Totals	162 1 (N.C.)	34	17

(a) North Carlton Isolation Hospital.

(b) County General Hospital.

(c) Ransom Sanatorium, Rainworth.

(d) Basford County Institution.

(N.C.—Non-Civilian).

TABLE 5.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1947

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	At all ages	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Bawtry	Bircotes	Blyth	Carburton	Carlton	North Carlton	South Carlton	Costhorpe	Cuckney	Creswell	Harworth	Hodsock	High Holbeck	Holbeck Woodhouse	Langold	Norton	Nether Langwith	Oldcotes	Serlby	Strypur	Welbeck	
														7	Inc.	27	101	Inc.	6	8	79	Inc.	3	9	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	4
Pneumonia	162	13	16	18	20	11	50	12	3	9	6	5	2	13	96	—	1	2	1	3	1	5	—	10	—	—	321	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	
Scarlet Fever	Inc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	18	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	7	2	3	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	5	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eriyspelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Purperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerbro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	7	2	3	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulm'y Tuberculosis	5	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE 6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED MONTH BY MONTH, 1947

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Pneumonia	4	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	7	4	10
Measles	2	1	3	2	10	11	54	13	4	1	-	-
Diphtheria	1 (NC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	1	-	2	2	2	1	3	-	2	1	1
Non-Pulm'y Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-
TOTALS	10 1 (NC)	2	4	5	18	14	57	17	6	12	6	11

TABLE 7

Tuberculosis, 1947

Age Periods in years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3-4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
4-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	1
15-20	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
20-35	2	5	—	—	2	2	—	1
35-45	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
45-65	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	12	6	2	3	4	4	1	5

TABLE 8.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE RURAL DISTRICTS. Vital Statistics for the year, 1947.

RURAL DISTRICTS	Area in acres (Land and Inland Water)	Persons per acre	Families or separate Occupiers at census 1931	Persons per Family at census 1931	Population Census 1931	Population estimated at the middle of 1947	Births		Deaths under 1 year		Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District	Net Death Rate, i.e. Death Rate corrected for "Transferable Deaths."	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of Population	Death Rate from all Tuberculosis Diseases per 1,000 of Population
							Number	Rate	Number	Rate				
BASORD	71,571	0.65	10,434	3.9	41,303	46,508	945	20.03	28	30	512	11.0	0.39	0.54
BINGHAM	67,583	0.25	3,882	3.6	15,106	17,000	334	19.6	15	45	220	12.9	0.35	0.41
WORKSOP	28,515	0.57	53,348	4.3	14,555	16,220	331	20.4	17	51	125	7.7	0.49	0.86
EAST RETFORD	111,032	0.18	4,910	3.7	19,506	20,380	341	16.7	11	32	230	11.3	0.20	0.24
NEWARK	41,550	0.25	2,356	3.7	8,898	10,520	216	20.5	11	51	124	11.8	0.48	0.48
SOUTHWELL	118,586	0.31	8,976	3.9	36,342	36,980	761	20.6	32	42	385	10.4	0.19	0.27
SHIRE HALL	1	—	1	4.0	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals for Rural Districts	438,838	0.34	33,907	3.9	135,714	147,610	2928	19.8	114	39	1596	10.8	0.33	0.45

—The figures under this heading relate to the population enumerated on the 26th April, 1931, but the districts for which they are now given are as constituted at the 30th September, 1935, and include changes of area under the County of Nottingham Review Order, 1934, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1935, and the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1933.

